necesse to him his liberty. Such is the statement we have received a om a gen-Comes who vouches for its entire accuracy. The segre boy has new grown up to manhood, and is a id to possess more than ordinary intelligence. His masper asks \$2,000 for him. It is further stated that the brute who kidnapped and sold him is still a resident of New-Jersey. living somewhere in Burlington Co. The wretch should be looked up.

Certain reckless Irishmen hereabouts are pursuing a course which, if further followed, is sure to bring them into serious trouble. They have got into their heads the idea that the jaunty little white felt hat Frown as the "Wide-Awake," is the peculiar badge et the "Know Nothings," and have taken occasion to commit brutal assaults upon the most peaceable citisees for no other reason than because they wear these bats. We have chronicled within a few days as many as a dozen such assaults, in one instance an Irish Cathelic being the victim. On Sunday last, about a doren Irishmen at the High Bridge, fell upon a single man and beat him ferociously, only be cause he were a white hat. On the same day, a tady and two gentlemen, while walking from Breklyn to Williamsburgh were overtaken by half-adesen Irshmen, who expressed an anxious desire to brash the d-d "Know Nothings," the only offense being the aforesaid white hat. The man said nothing. and the ruffians passed on. About half a mile nearer Williamsburgh they met a gentleman wearing the obnexious hat walking with a lady, and, without the elightest provocation or even notice, fell upon him, knecking him down and kicking him in the face. The sady fled screaming from the scene. In a few minutes two gentlemen first spoken of came in sight and ran to the assistance of the sufferer. A revolver put the ruffians to flight, but as they ran they threw back a velley of stones, a large one striking one of the ladies in the breast, knecking her down and hurting her severely. There was no provocation in any of these instances, and no possible mitigating circumstances on the part of the assailants; their acts were atterly unwarranted and brutal beyond all precedent. even among the reckless class who perpetrate such of-

It is to be hoped that the exposure of these outrages may prevent such occurrences in future. If peaceable citizens cannot wear such hats as they choose without molestation they will take measures to render all ruffianly opposition nugatory. If these anprovoked assaults continue, there will be bloodshed; and in that case the assailants will get the worst of it. If there is a spark of wisdom among them, they will take a different course, for they cannot but see that this proscription of an article of clothing is not only wrong but supremely foolish.

## THE MUSICAL CONGRESS.

The sittings of this great body at the Crystal Palace continue. Last night a considerable auditory, including many well-dressed ladies, were delighted with the grandest orchestra that the world can afford-being two hundred and fifty in number, including the best solo players in the world. The admission to the Crystal Palace is just twentyfive cents—the cheapest entertainment on lyrical record, as it is almost given for nothing: the reserved seats are but seventy-five cents. The overwhelming crowd, with its buzz and racket on the first night, has given place, of course, to lesser numbers, and now the music can be heard, for each one can get near enough the platform to catch the sound. It is impossible to form an idea of the rolling world of harmony which comes with supernatural grandeur from such a vast body of instruments-all guided and controlled by one master spirit new pieces go much better than on the first night. It takes a month's practice of any extended composition, rich in the contrivance of orchestration to be played irrepreachably well: but there are degrees of excellence, nevertheless, in the performance meanwhile. The Firemen's Quadrille, besides the crude noise, which has no connection with art er music-and nobedy knows it better than the composercontains instrumentation as rich and varied as any other piece. The appearance of the "Fire-fiend" is worthy the diableric of Der Freischutz. It is due to the composer of the Quadrille when he puts high effects into a piece of the most modest title to recognize it handsomely. The other themes he has properly kept to the level of the subject.

We would say to every one who would enjoy the most magnificent musical treat we have ever had in this country, to go to the Crystal Palace Congress which sits for a limited time. When we look at the style of the entertainment which has so suddenly been afforded to us, it is difficult to over-estimate its merit at the moment, or its influence on the entire art-history of this country. It has afforded the community an idea of the musically sublime gress published daily on our first page, gives the pieces of the evening; and it will be seen that in addition to the six orchestras and the regular soloists of the company, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mad. Bouchelle, Miss Behrend, Mr. Frazer, Mr. Aptommas and Paul Julien, perform. In a word, there is a plethora of good things. The time of beginning the entertainment is sooner than that of concerts in ordinary. So, parties going to the Crystal Palace should observe the hour.

## AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, June 18, 1854.

The defeat of OLDS's proposition to increase the rates of postage will be as gratifying to the people as it was mortifying to him. In the course of his speech he stated that the postage paid on THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, at half a cent on each copy, amounted to \$42,000 per annum, and if his bill was passed this amount would be doubled. But the House did not seem disposed to vote for his measure, even for so laudable a purpose as taxing the readers of THE TRIBUSE, to help pay for the speeches and books sent

through the mails free of postage. Senator Fish has succeeded in passing the amendments the bill relating to the Assay Office in New-York through the Senate. Mr. BRODREAD endeavored to add another amendment, raising the salary of the Assistant Treasurer of Philadelphia, who is also Director of the Mint, from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per annum, but withdrew it to renew it in some of the Appropriation bills. The bill as it passed the Senate will give us fifty-dellar and one-

hundred-dollar gold pieces. It is the general opinion that if Congress takes a recess be proposed by the Senate, the members will get their per diem during their absence as they would if it was a Pecess of only three days. It would amount to about seven hundred dollars to each member.

WESTBROOK's nomination has not been made yet. The President assures WESTEROOX that it is his desire to appoint him, and Secretary Marcy says that although he is ommitted to another, (L. B. Shephard,) he shall acquiesce, if the President insists upon appointing WEST-

Mr. CULLOM, who has been quite sick, has nearly recov cred and was in his seat yesterday.

The general health of the city so far is good. There have been some cases of sickness resembling the cholera, but it is doubted whether a real case of that disease has THE LATEST NEWS,
RECEIVED IN

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A dozen years ago. The principle is obsolete, if it ever had advocates. No statesman has advocated it, in or out of Congress, for a period of forty years.

While, therefore, the President's expositions on that aubject may serve to raise prejudices against the bill, it is quite certain that they are altogether foreign from a con-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Washington, Monday, June 19, 1854. The Senate has ratified several Indian treaties. The Territorial appointments are not yet made. ANDREW H. REEDER of Easten, Pa., is spoken of as Governor of

It is believed that WESTEROOK has been overslaughed by John McKron, or Lobenzo B. Shepard.

Raphael, with the Mexican Treaty, is here. Santa Anna proposes some amendments. They are not very important, and the President will probably agree to them. Gen. Almonte is authorized to conclude the treaty here.

## XXXIIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Monday, June 19, 1854.
The CHAIR presented a communication from the Interior Department relative to the rentwal of the Florida Indians.

Indians.

Also, one from the Navy Department in relation to the establishment of a national armory near the coal fields of North Carolina. They were referred, and ordered to be

SEWARD presented the memorial of a citizen of

"Ir. SEWARP presented the memorial of a citizen of New York, claiming to be the inventor of a battering-ram of most." the coast frem Maine to Texas.

Mr. FISH proceeds the memorial of the Common Council of New York against the repeal of the existing law relating to the Assay to like in that City.

Mr. MASON reported, a bill for the relief of Capt. E. A. F. Lavelett of the N. vy. and the same was passed. Br. BRIGHT offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on the District of Columbia, relative to selecting new sites for bridges over the Potomac River. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the Senate took up the Il reorganizing the Navy Department. Mr. MALLORY moved a substitute for the bill which

was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and its passage was

pertoned till to-morrow.

Mr. DOUGLASS bill, changing the fine for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in October, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTEK moved to amend the bill by inserting November in place of October. He said that Congress was composed principally of farmers and lawyers, and both those occupations were very basy in October.

Mr. DOUGLAS said the object of the bill was to equalize the assessors of Congress instead of having one session. Mr. DOI GLAS said the ebject of the bill was to equalize the sessions of Congress instead of having one session nine months and the other three, as at present,
Mr. CLAYTON advocated the bill.
Mr. MASON opposed it. He thought its practical effect would be to prolong the short sessions.
Mr. DOUGLAS said he had another bill establishing the rule that both Houses shall be long sessions, adjourning a May.

BAYARD said all efforts to shorten the sessions of Congress would prove fruitiess, unless per diem compen-sation was abolished and an annual salary fixed for Mem-bers. It had been clearly shown that Congress could do as much business in a three months' session as a nine bill was then postponed; and the vetoed Insane

Mr. SEWARD said:
Congress has passed a bill by which ten millions of acres
of the public domain are granted to the several States, with unquestioned equality, on condition that they shall accept the same, and sell the lands at not less than one deliar per acre, and safely invest the gross proceeds, and forever apply the interest thereon to the maintenance of their indigent insane inhabitants. This bill is a contribution made from a peculiar national resource to the States at a time when the treasury is overflowing. It is made at the suggestion, and it is not stating the case too strongly to say, through the unaided, unpaid, and purely disinterested influence of an American woman, who, while all other members of society have been seeking how to advance their own fortunes and happiness, or the presperity and greatness of their country, has consecrated her life to the relief of the most pitiable form in which the Divine Kuler

relief of the most pitiable form in which the Divine Raler affilies our common humanity.

The purpose of the bill has commended it to our warmest and most active sympathies. Not a voice has censured it, in either House of Congress.

It is the one only purpose of legislation, sufficiently great to arrest attention, that has met with universal approbation throughout the country during the present session. It seems as if some and fatality attends our public action, when this measure is singled out from among all others, to be buffled and defeated by an Executive veto. Such, however, is the fact. The bill has been returned by the President with objections which it is now our Constitutional duty to consider.

In the day to consider.

I shall confine myself to the consideration of these objections alone, and shall not look backward to objections made in previous discussions here, nor dwell upon any that have been raised since the veto message was received, that are not contained in that document. Five years of Congressional discussion have exhausted the subject, so far as

In considering the President's message, we are struck In considering the President's message, we are struck with the fact that it is desultory, illegical and confused. While commending the purpose of the bill, the President denies the expediency of the measure, and denies also the power of Congress to adopt it. It is impossible, however, to separate the argument directed against the expediency of the measure from the argument directed against the power. So the argument against the expediency rests chiefly on an assumption that the measure is a usurpation of power, while the argument against the power reposes chiefly on the inexpediency of its exercise.

This criticism is important, because the confusion I have described impairs the force of the argument, and because.

moreover, Congress may well confide in their own concussions is to the expediency of a measure, while they are bound to pay extraordinary respect to Executive suggestions inopugning its constitutionality. I do not stop to demonstrate the correctness of this criticism. Every Senator who has discussed the message, on either side, has betrayed. I think, an embarrassment resulting from it.

In the second place, the message seems to me, I do not say disingenuous, but singularly unfair and unjust in the

say disingenuous, but singularly uniair and unjust in the statement of the question.

The bill confines itself to a single purpose, viz.; that of aiding the States in maintaining one peculiar class of destinite persons, by an appropriation of equal and just preportions of the public domain, leaving all other objects and all other sources of public wealth out of view, and abstaining altogether from interference with the States in the performance of that one altre.

other sources of public weak and one altogether from interference with the States in the performance of that one duty.

But the President is not content to state the question thus. He approaches it by an induction. "It cannot be questioned," he says, "that if Congress have the power to make prevision for the indigent insane without the limits of this District, it has the same power to previde for the indigent who are not insane, and thus to transfer to the Federal Government the charge of all the poer in all the States." After amplification of this proposition, and without argument, the President arrives at the statement of the question before him, and he announces it in these words: "The question presented, therefore, clearly is upon the constitutionality and propristy of the Federal Government assuming to enter into a novel and wast field of legislation, namely, that of providing for the care and support of all those among the people of the United States who by any form of calamity become fit objects of public philanthrepy.

You need only place this statement of the case by the side of the President's own statement of the provisions of

"the care and support of all those among the people of the United States who by any form of calamity become fit "objects of public philanthrepy."
You need only place this statement of the case by the side of the President's own statement of the provisions of the bill, to enable you to see that it is flagrantly erroneous and unjust. But I will illustrate it directly. Congress does, in unquestioned conformity with the Constitution, exercise some powers enjoyed by the States themselves. Thus Congress establishes here and there, throughout the States, hespitals for sick and disabled seamen. Is that equivalent to assuming the support and care of all the poor on land, as wells sea, belonging to the States! Congress establishes light-houses and constructs harbors of refige within the States, and provides regulations for the construction and management of steamboats on navigable wastered within the States. Is that equivalent to a usurpation of the entire control over commerce and navigation within the States! Congress distributes seeds and treatises on agriculture. Is that equivalent to a usurpation of purisdiction over agriculture throughout the States! Congress discriminates by bounties, drawbacks, and duties, so as to favor agriculture, the fisheries, and manufactures. Is that equivalent to an assumption of supreme and excensive power over all those great national interests? Congress prescribes regulations for the militia, and furnishes to the States arms, ammunition, and ordenance, for the equipment and exercise of the militia, and in the state in the entire support, control, and direction of the armed police of the States.

I call your attention next Sir, to the fact that this measure pation of the entire support, control, and direction of the armed police of the States.

I call your attention next Sir, to the fact that this measure pation of the online. It is equally true, in my judgment, that the Federal Union and of the States, and not they of the Federal Union. It is equally true, in my judgment, that the Fede

quite certain that they are altogether foreign from a consideration of its merits.

If it shall seem to you, Mr. President, that the criticisms I have effered on the message might have been spared. I hope it will be a sufficient defense to say that thase criticisms dispose of two-thirds of the entire message of the President, and leave only two or three points in the whole case to be examined. In the manner I have described, the President reaches at last the principal question, viz. whether Congress has power to pass this bill by virtue of the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which is as follows:

as follows:

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needrules and regulations respecting the territory or other property
coping to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall
occurred as for prejudice any claims of the United States or at
particular State.

The President denies that this section contains the power
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The President denies that this section contains the power claimed by Congress. Now it is apparent, first, that the land appropriated by the bill is a part of "the territory or "other property of the United States," and, secondly, that the term "to dispose of "includes any way and every way by which Congress can divest the United States of those lands, whether by sales to States or individuals, or by gifts to States or individuals.

The bill apportions and bestows the lands among and upon the States, and is therefore constitutional, unless it can be shown that the absolute power contained in that section is limited by some other provision of the Constitution, which inhibits the proposed disposal of them. The President says that there is such an inhibition, and he finds it in the last clause of the section collated with the stharticle, which is as follows, to wit: "All debts contracted, "and engagements entered into, before the adoption of the United States and the section can be said against the United." it in the last clause of the section consider with the cantracted, "and engagements entered into, before the adoption of "this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States as under the Confederation. The President brings into this connection a provision contained in the deed by which Virginia ceded her share of the public domain of the United States, to wit: "All the lands within "the Territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in boundies to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as leave become or shall become members of the Confederation or Vederal Alliance of the anil "States, Virginia included, ascording to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bons fide disposed of for "that purpose, and for no other purpose whatever. The President adds: "Sere the object for which these lands are to be disposed of is clearly set forth." And be adds that "the previsions recited not only contain no implication in tayor of the extemplated grant, but farmed the "strongest authority against it."

strongest authority against it."

I proceed to examine this argument, and remark, first, I proceed to examine this against the words quoted from the 3d section of the 4th arti-le of the Constitution, viz. "And nothing in this Con-stitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State," have no

"stitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State," have no application here.

We know historically, and from the commentators in The Federalist, that there was, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, much uncertainty about the boundary lines between the States, and of course their respective titles to, or interest in, the unoccupied domain which was ceded by the several States to the United States, and also that all of the States interested in the said domain had not executed deeds of cession at the time the Constitution was framed by the Convention: and we know from the same evidence, that the clause relied upon by the President was designed merely to save any such rights or titles which had not been and should not be ceded to the United States, and also at the same time to save just claims which the United States had, by or independent of such deeds of cession. Now, it is absurd to say that the bill before us prejudices any claim of the United States; for it assumes that the property disposed of is exclusively the property of the United States. It is equally abound to say that it prejudices the claim of any particular State; for no State has laid any claim, or can lay any claim, to the lands in question. This disposes of the supposed limitation in the 3d section of the 4th article.

The 6th article manifestly has no relation to the public domain. It is in these words: "All debts contracted and "engagements entered into before the adoption of this "Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation." It is statisfied by applying it to the then existing public debt, and to the then existing treaties. We learn from The Federalist that it was so understood by the framers of the Constitution.

Mr. Madison recites it in the 43d number of The Federalist.

Mr. Madison recites it in the 43d number of The Feder-Mr. Manison recreation in the san only be considered as a declaratory proposition, and may have been inserted, among other reasons, for the satisfaction of the foreign creditors of the United States, who cannot be strangers to the pretended dectrine, that a change in the political form of society has the magical effect of dissolving its

to the pretenced decrine, that a change in the process to form of society has the magical effect of dissolving its "moral obligations."

There is, then, no limitation or qualification of the absolute power of Congress to dispose of the domain contained in the Constitution itself. Nor does the provision contained in the deed of cession from Virginia affect it.

Let us now concede that the constitutional power to dispose of the public domain is affected, and even controlled, by the deed of cession from Virginia. There is nothing in the bill which conflicts with that provision. The provision is only this: that the lands ceded by Virginia shall be considered a common fund, for the use and benefit of all the States, and be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose. The bill under consideration does consider the ten millions of acres a common fund, for the use and benefit of all the States, and does faithfully and bona fide dispose of it for their common and equal use and benefit.

But the President argues that the public domain, or the process resulting from sales of it, and not expended, exanot be apportioned among the States, but must remain a common fund, which, as it has been pledged heretofore, and is now pledged, so hereafter it may again be pledged. a common fund, which, as it has been pledged herefolder, and is now pledged, so hereafter it may again be pledged for public indebtedness. But this argument proves too much. It would invalidate all grants of beauty lands, in consideration of past services in the military service of the United States. And it would equally invalidate all grants for the construction of canals and railroads, neither of which modes of disposing of the public lands has the Passidary condenses.

The President seeks to extricate himself from this dilemma by raising a theory which has no foundation in the
Constitution, or in any cotemporaneous exposition of it,
and justifies the grants for the construction of railroads
and canals upon the principle that the United States, being
a landholder within the States, may lawfully give away
one portion of its lands, without consideration, for the purpose of thereby enhancing the value of what remains. But
it is apparent that the constitutionality of a grant is this
made to depend upon the fact that the value of the land
given away is not more than the increase of the value of
what remains; and so that Government must necessarily
raise the price of the lands retained to the utmost of their
increased value. Such a course is never pursued. The
Government which should pursue it might act as a prudent
landholder, but would, at the same time, act as an oppressive and tyrannical ruler. This theory that the Government
must act as a prudent landholder, seems to me altogether ive and tyranment ruler. This decry that it is must act as a prudent landholder, seems to me altogether function. It is not capable of universal application at all places and under all circumstances. A prudent landholder might give away one-fourth of his land, in some places, to enhance the value of the rest; and at other, times half, and at other times three-fourths, but not everywhere and al-

ways the same proportion.

But there is another consideration which is fatal to the

policy which a prudent landholder might pursue, The policy which a prudent landholder might pursue, merely as a landholder, to increase the value of his estate, might be altogether inconsistent with the policy which a great, rich and beneficent Government ought to pursue to increase the wealth, the greatness and the strength of a nation. Many a prudent proprietor has changed his allegiance to save his domain; and many a brave people have sacrificed their domain to save their liberties. The United States are not a mere landowner. They are a State—a political State. They are indeed a landowner, and they ought to be a prudent one. But landownership is the lowest of their functions, and land speculation ought to be the last which they should assume.

political State. They are indeed a landowner, and they ought to be a prudent one. But landownership is the lowest of their functions, and land speculation ought to be the last which they should assume.

Without tracing further this new and idle theory of prudent preparietrorship, it may be dismissed with two remarks. First, that it rests altogether upon the restraining provision contained in the deed of cession from Virginia, which applied only to the original domain of the United States, and not to those portions since acquired; secandly, that the ten millions of acres apportioned by this bill are virtually to be located in regions subsequently acquired and entirely distinct from that original domain.

The President's next objection is, that there is an act of January 2s, 1s47, which pledges the sales of the public lands for the payment of the debt contracted in the Mexican war. I reply, first, that that debt is virtually paid, insomuch as we have a surplus revenue, constantly accumulating, and are buying up the stock in advance of its maturity, at enormous premiums, and the creditor who complains of this bill may at once receive payment in full: secondly, that pledge was never understood to probibit judicious appropriations of the public domain; and the objection, if good against this bill, annuls all the laws by which we have given homesteads to the survivers of all our wars, as well as those by means of which we have procured capitalists to cover with a net-work of railroyals the bread region which stretches away from the base of the Alleghany Mountains to the river Mississipp.

The President\_scapresses deep concern lest this contribution by the Federal Government to the States should impair their vigor and independence. But it is not easy to see how a contribution which they are at liberty to reject, and which they are to apply to a necessary and to a proper purpose of flovernment, can wound their self-respect, or deprive them of any of their attributes of sovereignty.

The President is, marcover, deeply a

traditions equally calculated to extinguish the spirit of Constitution. Circunstances have altogether that since that school was founded. The States were then and strong the Union responses since that school was founded. The States were then rea and strong: the Union was poor and powerless. Virginia leaned to the United States a hundred thousand dollars to build their Capitol. But the States could not enlarge themselves. They possessed respectively either no public lands at all, or very small domains and to such domains they have added nothing by purchase or conquest. Charged with all the expenses of municipal administration, including the relief of the indigent, the cure of the diseased, the education of the people, and the removal of natural obstructions to trade and intercourse, they reserved, nevertheless, only the power to raise gevennes by direct taxatheless, only the power to raise gevennes by direct taxatheless, only the power to raise gevennes by direct taxatheless, only the power to raise gevennes by direct taxatheless.

education of the people, and the removal of marginest structions to trade and intercourse, they reserved, nevertheless, only the power to raise revenues by direct taxation, one which always was and always will be regarded with jealousy and disiske.

The Union, on the contrary, by conquest and purchase, has quadrupled its domain, and its in possession of superabundant revenues, derived from that formal and from imposts upon foreign commerce. Contrast the meager salaries of the officers of the States with the liberal ones enjoyed by the agents of the Union. Contrast the ancient narrow and cheerless capitols of Annapolis, Harrisburg, and Albany, with this magnificent edifice, amplifying itself to the north and the south, while it is surrounded by gardens traverse, by spacious avenues and embellished with fountains and statigary, and you see at once that the order of things has been Tyversed, and tends now not merely to concentration, but to carsolidation. I know not how ethers may be affected by this tendency, but I confess that it moves me to do all that I can, by a fair construction of the Constitution, not to abate the Federal strength, and diminish the majesty of the Union, but to invigorate and agrarandize the States, and to enable them to maintain their just equilibrium in our grand but expositive contrived political system.

invigorate and argranutze the States, and to cause the maintain their just equilibrium in one grand but exquisitely contrived political system:

Mr. CLAY got the floor and the bill was postponed.

Mr. BENJAMIN reported a bill granting a register to the Kussian-built brig Amelia by the name of Abby Francis. Passed.

The bill for making provision for paying all the persons are the formula of the persons are the second for paying necessions.

and prescribing a matter of the control of the counts bereafter, was then taken up.

Mr. TOOMBS objected to the bill because it would leave all deposit banks who paid pensions to set up claims.

Mr. DODGE moved an amendment, excepting banks, bank agents and efficers, and private bankers from the

bands of the bill.

Mr. HUNTER moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to.
The bill granting a pension to Urban Stell passed.

Ter House bills relating to Territories, received, were taken up and referred. Short Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. CHUECHWELL (Tann.) made a personal explanation. Some time ago, when he addressed the House on
the Nebraska bill, he thought proper to allade to the
course of a known candidate for the Presidency, (Senator
Bell, in reply to his celleague, who had attacked the author of the bill as a Presidential aspirant. What he said
was of public notoriety. It had been published in one of
the daily papers. All he said was of a political character;
every point he made on Col. Bell had been sustained.
Eirst, he was present at the causes. Secand, he was an the daily papers. All result is a plantage assistance, every point be made on Col. Beil had been sustained. First, hewas present at the caucus. Second, he was appointed on the Committee by the caucus. Third, that his vote stands recorded for the amendment that repealed the Missouri Compromise, as shown by the Senate reports of 18th February last. What he said was solely as to public facts. He was not disrespectful to that gentleman, who had received his (Churchwell's remarks in harsh and offensive inapuage, which, were it not for the Senator's age, he should treat differently from what he would now. That language would be discourteous in a member of the House, much less in a dignified Senator, laughter, and would disgrace even a stump orator in Tennessee, where there is much freedom of speech. It was false that he (Churchwell) made the first revelation regarding the proceedings of a caucus relative speech. It was false that he Churchweil made the area revelation regarding the proceedings of a caucus relative to the Nebraska bill, with which Mr. Bell's name had been associated, and which had given rise to the disagreeable controversy. He had used hard and offensive language, but had withdrawn it all, and as Mr. Toombs had told Mr.

but had withdrawn it all, and as Mr. Toombs had told Mr. Bell in debate, he had carefully avoided denying any statement the former made. Mr. Churchwell vindicated his course, saying he would leave no adjourned question of veracity between himself and Mr. Bell. He had been fully sustained in all he had stated on a previous occasion by both Messrs. Badger and Toombs in the Senate.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) arose to a personal explanation. He found himself alluded to in a speech of Mr. Churchwell's. He had listened to that speech, but did not hear his name mentioned by that gentleman. He wished to sek him whether he actually made such personal remarks, or whether he merely inserted them for the sake of perfecting his argument in his printed remarks? It was there stated that four of the gentleman's colleagues veted with such Abolitionists as Messrs. Giddings and Campbell. He repeated, he wished to know whether the gentleman used these words on the floor or not.

Mr. CHUECHWELL—Whether I did or not, I am responsible for the language.

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you or not? Answer the ques-

Mr. CHURCHWELL-Ope of my colleagues (Mr. Mr. CHURCHWELL—One of my colleagues (Mr. Smith) thinks he heard me use it.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The gentleman does me and his colleagues injustice. I don't care what he circulates about me in his speech scattered throughout Tennessee. I have always avowed my principles with regard to the institution of Slavery and every other question. I know very great effort was made to brand Gen. Scott as an Abolitonist throughout the South. On the eve of the Presidential election there appeared in The Washington Union a fabrication over my signature, in which it was stated I had had a private conference with Gen. Scott, the result of which was, that he would use his influence to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. I know this fabrication was circulated abread in Tennessee. I appeal to my friend Mr. Callom to say whether this is not the fact. [Mr. Cullom bowed assent.] This impression having been made in the South, the gentleman assumes that I am an Abolitionist, and associates me with his colleagues to injure them. I am unwilling that friend or fee shall have injustice done him.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I do not desire to misrepresent any man.

mking willful misrepresentations: but he does injustice to his colleagues. My first vote was given for Henry Clay and my last for Gen. Scott. and in the meantime I never voted any but the Whig ticket.

Mr. CHURCHWELL.—Did you not vote against the Fugitive Slave law!

Pneitive Slave law!

Mr. CAMPBELL—I did—and so did every Whig, with three exceptions, on this floor, from the North. Did not southern men vote against the admission of California! I desire to ask my colleague [Mr. Giddings whether he, as the gentleman says, came over and congrantated Mr. Cullom on the coaclusion of the last-named gentleman's speech against the Nebraska bill, together with the Abolitanists and Free Nollers! tienists and Free-Soilers!

Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio)—I cannot speak as to the time

Mr. Cullom made his speech, being in Ohio at the time.

Mr. CAMPBELL-Did you not congratulate him by Mr. GIDDINGS-As I have said, I knew nothing about the speech except what I saw in the newspapers. I could have no communication with any gentleman on the sub-

Gerrit Smith and others congratulated his colleague. I ask the gentleman from New-York waether he congratulated Mr. Cullom.

lated Mr. Cullom.
Mr. GERRIT SMITH (N. Y.)—I did not. [Laughter.]
Mr. CAMPBELL—Now comes the point. In Mr.
Churchwell's speech he is printed as saying to Mr. Cullom, "Giddings and Campbell, and others of the stripe.
"did congratulate you." I did not hear a syllable of that, and I ask whether the gentleman attered the remark on this floor!

nis floor!
Mr CHURCHWELL—The gentleman is jealous of the eputation of my colleague. When I made the allusion art there is the state of the s

Mr. CAMPBELL—Did you say that in your speech 'Mr. CHURCHWELL—I think I did. Did you not say n a speech last session, if a law were passed repealing the Fugitive Slave law, General Scott, if he had been Presi-

dent, would not veto it!

Mr. CAMPBELL.—The gentleman will not find me avoiding any question. I did say I believed General Scott entertained the Whig doctrine as to the veto power, and if Congress passed a law repealing the Fagitive law, he would not veto it—and I think so still. I not only voted against it, but spit on that platform now.

Mr. CULLOM—My colleague said that my speech was received with much celat by Abolitionists. I pronounce the notice of the second.

is untrue.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I said such men as Giddings and

Mr. CHURCHWELL—I said such men as Giddings and persons of that stamp, and the speech shaws this.

Mr. CULLOM—I said Mr. Giddings did not congratulate me. You then said Mr. Gerrit Smith did. I said in reply, you were equally unfortunate. It was then my colleague remarked, men of that stripe. I could have told him that Mr. Campbell did not congratulate me.

Mr. CHERCHWELL—My colleague (Mr. Smith) thinks he heard me menfion in my speech Giddings and Campbell.

Did not Abolitionists and Free Soilers congratulate you on your speech? our speech!
Mr. CULLOM-I am glad you ask the question. I have

seen it charged in The Union newspaper. I holdly announce if Abolitionists and Free-Soilers congratulated me I do not know it to this day. But men from the South congratulated me: gentlemen from Kentucky, Miasisappi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. [Laughter.]
Several Members endeavored to raise points to terminate the second of t

nate these proceedings, but they were overruled.

Mr. TAYLOB, (Tenn., having been called on, said his recollection was identies) with Mr. Cullom's.

Mr. CAMPBELL.—These things in the printed speech

Mr. CASTPELL—These things in the pass of the most.

Mr. CHUECHWELL—Point them out.

Mr. CAMPBELL—The allegation that I and Mr. Giddings congratulated Mr. Cullom, is not correct. The same as to Mr. Smith of New-York. I studiously and purposely avoided even turning my face toward Mr. Cullom when he delivered his speech, believing that an effort would be made to put my distinguished friend in a fellow position at home. position at home. CHURCHWELL—The direct point raised, is, that

Mr. CHURCHWELL The interpolar point spaces, is that I did not use Mr. Campbell's name in my speech. I have been informed by a colleague (Mr. Smith.) that he heard me. I cannot be mistaken as to the subscription to Mr. Culbon's speech. I find the names of Mesers. Samuer, Seward, and others of a like stamp on the lat.

Mr. CULLOM-My speech had a much larger cir cula-Mr. CULLOM—My speech had a much larger on two-tion at the South than at the North.

Mr. CHURCHWELL—Admitting the fact I do know that fifteen thousand copies of it were circulated at the North. An intimate friend of Mr. Seward's took five thou-sand copies. I have been astonished at the extraordinary course of the gentieman this morning. He and my col-league have endeavored to catch me is a trap. I repeat that gentiemen of a like stamp with Mr. Campbell did congratulate my colleague, and I am well satisfied gentie-men from the South did not congratulate him on the senti-ments he uttered.

ents he uttered.

Mr. CULLOM-I require proof of the fact that Free

Mr. CHUECHWELL-I point to the gentleman from New-York.
Mr. SAGE (N. Y.)-I have ever been a Whig of the

ary Claystamp, and one of those who supported him he Philadelphia Convention till Gen. Taylor was nomi-

Mr. CHLROH Morgan did not congratulate him?
Mr. CULLOM-I don't know.
Mr. MATTESON (N. Y.)-I was in Utica at the time.

aughter.] Mr. CHURCHWELL-Well, then, nobody congratumr. HUGHES (N. Y.)-Amid the confusion, rose to a

Mr. HUGHES (N. Y.)—Amid the confusion, rose to a question of order, wishing to know whether it was proper for any gentleman to poil the members of the House.

Mr. BAYLY (Va.)—Is the morning hour out?

The SPEAKER—It has not commenced.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.)—I thank God I had an opportunity of congratulating an honest Southern man. I never belonged to the Free-Soilers, nor to the Abolitonists, but have ever been a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp. Laughter.

Mr. CHURCHWELL .- I have at last ascertained that my league was congratulated by at least one man. I do not w but the gentleman from Illinois (Free-Soiler) con-

WASHBURNE-I have ever been a Whig of the

matter him.

Mr. SMITH (Tenn.) having been called on by Mr.

Churchwell, said he heard his colleague mention the name of Mr. Campbell at the close of a sentence, having sai by at the time. me additional cross-firing took place, when the per-

Some additional cross-firing took place, when the personal explanations terminated.

Mr. STANTON (Ky.) stated that on Saturday be received a memorial from George W. Isaacs and others with reference to contesting the right of Mr. Walsh to his seat, stating that Walsh is an alien, and asking for some order of the House, by which that fact may be substantiated. The memorial is accompanied by a letter written by John Griffin to the Speeker of the House, and who desires it to be laid before this body. Mr. Griffin states that he is a signer of the memorial, and brands Mr. Ewing, a member of the Committee on Elections with being a traitor and a coward in suppressing the first memorial.

Mr. ORR (S. C.)—I object to the reading of any document which reflects on a member.

ment which reflects on a member.

Mr. EWING (Ky.)—I ask that the letter be read. The confusion was so great that several gentlemen ex-claimed loudly that they could not hear a word.] Mr. ORR, with deference to Mr. Ewing, withdrew his

M. STANTON (Ky.) did not care about the letter being It reflected in vulgar language on both Mr. Walsh the Committee on Elections. [Cries of "Read it—

and the Committee on Elections. [Cries of "Read it" let's have it. ]

Mr. HUNT (La.)—It will show the temper in which the communication is made to the House, and the paper, as a matter of justice, ought to be read.

Mr. STANTON—I want only a part of it read. It treats Mr. Walsh as badly as the Committee. I wish to omit that part about Mr. Walsh, who is absent. The letter from John Griffin was then read. The writer says that Mr. Ewing has played the traitor and coward in stifling the contents of the first memorial from the country. That Walsh is a subject of Queen Victoria. That he and the other memorialists are ready to prove it, but the Committee on Elections have denied them the opportunity to do so. The miscreant Walsh was born in the land of Burke, Sheridan and others, compared with whom Greece and Rome had no superior. Jackson never was ashamed of his Irish blood, but Walsh is. The writer says he was among the voters who sent the vagabond to Congress, because him to be an American by birth. He did not think

do so. The inserted of the second part of the whole of his Irish blood, but Wolsh is. The writer says he was among the voters who sent the vagahond to Congress, believing him to be an American by birth. He did not think any man was so base as to deny his birth-place. He has got a capy of the register of his birth and baptism. He noticed that Walsh has recorded his name in the blue-hook as an American, when he is a subject of Queen Victoria, and says that Messrs. Ewing and Stanton of Kentucky have thrown the mantle of protection over Walsh.

Mr. Stanton, after reading the letter, said, the author refers to a former memorial, which was sent to Mr. Ewing, his colleague on the Election Committee. The Committee examined into the case, but found no proof of the fact charged, and therefore asked and were discharged from the consideration of the subject. Subsequently another memorial was transmitted by one of the parties, containing two affidavits, one stating that he once met Walsh, and in conversation Walsh said he would not acknowledge himself an Irishuan, because at some future day he would be made Previount of the United States, and the Constitution was the same four day he would be made Previount of the United States, and the Constitution

self an Irishman, became at some totate any the woman made President of the United States, and the Constitution did not allow any one, if of foreign birth, to fill that office, [Laughter.] The next affidavit is from Charlotte Mullery, who rays she was on a visit to Ireland, where she saw Mike with his mother. Mike was then six or eight years of age; subsequently she met them in New-York.

Mr. Stanton mentions the fact that he had received a letter from George W. Isaaes, and in response, after consultation with the Committee on Elections, assured him if he would present a prima facie case, they would act on it premptly. He was satisfied the whole matter grows out of personal enmity against Walsh. The matter ought not to eggage the attention of the House, and for that reasen he moved that the Committee on Elections be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. EWING said he did not expect to be called upon to make any personal explanation, as the House perhaps was satinted with them this morning: but he would begin in the sterestyped form, that he was a Clay Whig, and had never been congratulated by Abolitionists, and that Clay had not abandoned him on the Slave question, as he was kind enough to do with the gentleman from New-York,

never been congratulated by Abouttomsts, and that he was had not abandoned him on the Slave question, as he was kind enough to do with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Morgan,) but had adhered to him through all the visualities a given for Henry Clay the meantime I never the most of his political life. [Laughter,] He through the remainder of his political life. [Laughter,] He through the meantime I never the House, and further erred in doing so without giving him.

netice.

Mr. STANTON remarked, it was first suggested by the Mr. STANTON remarked, it was first suggested by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. EWING said he had no doubt his motives were good, but still thought he erred. I was asked, said Mr. E., by an eminent ex-Member of the last Congress, if I would present the memorial from respectable persons! I promised to do so. I showed the memorial to the gentleman from New-York most interested, and he did not represent the character of the signers in the most favorable colors. His representation was confirmed in a few days, by the receipt of an anonymens letter signed "Mere than one Irishman," which I hold up before the House, whose characters seem to swell and grow as the writer swelled with indignation, growing large enough towards the close for the sign of a Commission House, [Laughter.] The Committee, on account of the memorial, in a meeting in which I was not present, instructed me as the ing in which I was not present, instructed me as the original reporter of the memorial, to ask to be discharge from its further consideration. In that report I entire concurred. In a few days thereafter I received a communication still more interesting than those just rearron the remarkable gentleman—as my friend from Kepales in the state of the color of the authorship. rous the remarkable general as my frequency from Kellincky is pleased to call him—who claims the authorship of the others. In that letter he abuses me in the most delectable orthegraphy, taking great liberties with the names and fair fames of the members of the Committee, but still greater liberties with the King's English. [Laughter.] I and fair fames of the hemoers of the country, and the present elikerties with the King's English. [Laughter.] I have been waiting for Her Majesty to average her outraged language, and not till then shall I feel called upon to call the writer to account for calling me a liar. [Laughter.] It is a question of veracity between us. He says I lied. I say I did'nt. [Renewed laughter.] I hope the difficulty will be amicably and honorably adjusted. He also treats Mike, as he calls him, almost as roughly. It seems altogether a matter of private resembnent and the Committee not willing to be made the dupes and instruments of it, acted as they did. The communication from "More than one Irishman, states that they would not have betrayed the fact of Mike's being an Irishman but for his having insulted them in a private correspondence, &c. I confess to the charge of having smothered this affair—and I think it ought to have remained smothered. I will not detain the House by any farther reference to an affair of hardly sufficient importance to occupy the attention of a single member.

ingle member.

Mr. LETCHER, (Va.)—I hope the letters read here will Mr. HOUSTON, (Ala.)—The gentleman from Kentucky as the power to do so.

The Committee on Elections were discharged from the urther consideration of the subject, and the memorial was

uid on the table.

Mr. HOUNTON, from the Committee of Ways and deans, reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, and for other purposes.

Mr. KOBBINS made a minority report.

Mr. ROBBINS made a minority report.

Both were ordered to be printed, and were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The House suspended the rules by 115 against 37, in order for Mr. Hillyer (Ga.) to introduce a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress on the first Monday in November instead of the first Monday in December.

During the debate, Messrs. HAMILTON, BARKS-DALE (Mss.) and JONES (La.) objected to the bill on the ground that the time would interfere with elections in their respective states, the time being fixed by their Constitutions.

Mr. BAYLY called attention to the fact that by the Constitutions of the States, times, places, and manner of holding elections for the members of the House are prescribed by the Legislatures of the respective States, and not by Con-

Mr. LETCHER moved the bill be tabled. Negatived 71 against 104.
Several ineffectual efforts were then made to amend the Several ineffectual efforts were then made to amend the bill, which finally passed, and then the House adjourned.

HEAVY LOSS OF JEWELRY.

ALBANY, Monday, June 19, 1854.

Israel Stein, a pedler of this City, in crossing the Schoharie Creek, about eight miles above the Village of Schoharie, lost his jewelry box in the stream. It contained about \$3,500 worth of property, besides a large sum in premissery notes. The box was lost some time in May, but up to this time has not been recovered. Mr. S. offers a reward of \$300 for the recovery of the property.

MORE OUTRAGES NEAR POTTSVILLE, PA.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Monday, June 19, 1854. In addition to the murder of Mr. Kean in this city, of Saturday last, as before reported, we learn that a Project-ant Irishman, residing at Westwood, was roused from his sleep on Saturda night by a party of Irish Catholics who

had been drinking. He came to the door and was struck with a bludgeon and killed, and his wife was multreated. We also lear u that on the same night, on the Catawase Road above Tamaque, a difficulty occurred between an Irishman and his employer. The latter was struck with a stone, and while the Irishman was in the act of repeating the blow, his employer shot him in the arm to cripple him The ball passed through his arm and leg, but the

was not serious. It is also reported that a woman was found near Tre-

mont with her threat cut.

All these outrages resulted from rum, and there is a very great degree of excitement in this city and visinity.

> FATAL ACCIDENT. NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 19, 1854.

M. Wakelee of Derby, aged 20 years, a fireman on the Naugatuck Railgoad, was killed this morning near Seymore. He was eiling the locomotive, and fell upon it, when the pin at the end of the piston entered his bowels and tore out his intestines. He survived only a few min-

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, June 19, 1854.

A ferrible tragedy occurred at Millville, Mass., last Saturday evening. A man named Alexander Hewitt, being jealous of his wife, assaulted her with intent to kill, when she on to the house of Mr. Owen Brown and claimed his protection. Her husband pursued her, armed with a pistel, and fired twice through the window. Mr. Brown received a bail in his forehead and died instantly. Mrs. Hewitt then ran out and was followed by her husband, who shot her in the back of the head and then escaped to the woods. On Sunday morning he came in and defivered himself up, but before doing so took a dose of strychnine and died soon after. Mrs. Howitt still lives but cannot long survive. Hewitt was subject to fits of dissipation, and was in liquor during the enactment of this dreadful affeir.

THE SHIP CAMILLUS.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 19, 1854.

The ship previously reported ashore at Ocracoke, provos, as was supposed, to be the Camillus, from New-York for this port. She is insured in this city.

The weather to day has been very warm and suitry. At a sclock this evening a refreshing thunder abover passed over the city.

MARINE NEWS.

Nonrolk, Monday, June 19, 1854.

The ship Cape Rouge, from Newport, loaded with raitroad iron, arrived here to-day, with the loss of forelopmast and sails.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

BRIEF HINTS ON THE CHOLERA.

to the River of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: The result of many years' practice has satisfied me that one of the most fruitful and fatal causes of Cholera, when prevailing, is the free use of alcoholic or drugged liquors. Another great predisposing cause with many is their starving themselves through fear. A suitable quantity of good wholesome food is hy far the most proper as a Preventive on the approach of any premonitory symptoms. I have found a few drops (from 8 to 12) of the spirits of camphor, as prepared by the druggist, one of the best. Steady employment and active business habits are likewise necessary to guard the system against any predisposing influences. New York, June 17, 1854. Yours.

THE CHAMBERS-STREET HOMICIDE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: As one of your order-loving patrons, I take the liberty, through your paper, of calling the attention of the District-Atterney to the late homicide in Chambers-st. While conversing to day on various subjects with a relative of James Clohessey, he mentioned the circumstances of his death, and at the same time expressed his utter astonishment and indignation not only at the verdict of the jury, but also at the action of the Coroner. This gentleman assured me that there is abundant evidence to prove that at the time Mr. C. was struck by McIntyre, he was endeavoring to escape, and that the provocation, however trying it may have been, was sometime previous to this, and that the fatal blow was given after he was arrested by a police officer. By glancing at the testimony, you will perceive that not one word is said by any of the witnesses that C. had made an attack upon McIntyre, and that he was obliged to kill him to save his own life. Look at Colton's testmony, he saw a crowd of persons, a police officer was among them and McIntyre in custody, who was trying to get away from the officer to attack deceased, (not a word about C. making an attack upon McIntyre,) and struck him, the latter fell to the side walk and foll upon his head. Taking all the evidence elicited before the Coroner s. Jury, and the testimony of other persons respecting the fatal controversy, we hesitate not to declare it a case of murder. It seems, however, in the estimation of Coroner Hilton, to be a very small affair, for upon the rendition of the verdict the prisoner was discharged. Now here is a man charged with killing a follow-being in an uniawful manner, which is murder, and discharged simply upon his own promise that he would call the next day and give security for his appearance when wanted. I have no doubt if our District-Attorney discharges his duty with his accustomed. the time Mr. C. was struck by McIntyre, he was endeavfor his appearance when wanted. I have no doubt if our District-Attorney discharges his duty with his accustomed faithfulness, the community will not for a long time be outraged by such doings.

James Clohessey was a good mechanic, and but for such a such doing a such do a shettors, might at

men as Governor Seymour and his abettors, might at this day, instead of finding a dishonorable and melan-choly death, been a respectable member of this commu-

THE REPORTED FRACAS ON ME. GREYLOCK A HOAX.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Whereas, the members of the Sophemore and Freshman Classes of Williams College, have seen in your paper of June 16, a statement, not only entirely false, but greatly derogatory to the reputation of our Institution, we, the undersigned, a Committee appointed from the two Classes, in the name of those Classes, have adopted

the following resolutions: Reacted. That as Chases we must heartly condemp the course taken by some person or persons unknown, to circulate a report calculated to bring discredit upon the Chasses and the Institution. Reacted That we, unlividually and collectively, will use our efforts to ferrer our and expose the effender or effenders. Reacted, That the visit to Mount Greybock, referred to, passed off anhighly, and in a manner perfectly satisfactory to both Classes. Reacted That all the Editors who have published the original statement, are respectfully requested to publish also these resolutions.

COMMITTEE. HENRY E. KNON.
HAMILTON N. ELERIDGE,
GEORGE YEOMANS,

C. W. BELDEN. The above is handed me to be authenticated, which I cheerfully do. Williamstown, June 17, 1854.

LETTER FROM A MAN WHO HAS TRIED.

the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: About ten years ago, I addressed a few lines to you requesting you to discontinue my paper, and giving my reasons therefor, viz: My being a mechanic and in the receipt only of \$9 per week, with a wife and two children to support. You were pleased to publish that note, accompanying with some editorial remarks, which raised my ambition to do better. I concluded I would and determined I would, with the help of God, how out a niche in mined I would, with the help of God, how out a niche in the world wherein I could make a stand, ready to seize any opportunity which might offer, to better my pecuniary condition and relieve my mind from the harrassing cares of poverty. I made application for a clerkship in a mercantile house down town. After two years' persevering effort, I succeeded in procuring a situation at \$500 per annum. At the age of 38 I entered upon the daties of younger clerk, never feeling myself above anything that it was my duty to do. I worked hard, frequently 15 or 16 hours per day. Gher clerks came and went, but I hung on tighting for a position, determined to allow no trivial obstacle to turn me from my course. I became a store offature as it were, my salary advancing first to \$600, then to \$1,000, then to \$1,000, and then \$2,000, and now at the age of 44. I have an interest of one-third in a house of \$40,000 capital. If I could succeed, why cannot others? I was unfitted for my duties both by education and habit, but perseverance has overcome every obstacle, and I may now feel that my pecuniary interest is secure. I write this that you may hold out encouragement to others to aim high and work hard to accomplish their aims. Were it not against your rules to read anonymous letters, I should not sign my real name, but would adhere to my original signature of

THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its Annual Meeting at Albany to-merrow (Wednesday,) commencing at 10 A. M. A full attendance of delegates is expected, as important measures bearing on the prosperity of the cause are to be considered.

Ex-President Van Buren and son were at Naples last menth, and, it is stated, will spend the next winter in